AN INTRODUCTION *to the* ART *of* PENMANSHIP.

AS by Words we convey our Thoughts to one another, so by Writing we represent to the Eye those Words which we pronounce. The Tongue and the Pen are mutual Assistants to each other. For we write what we speak, and speak what we write.

PENMANSHIP, in a Word, is the Life and Soul of Commerce and Correspondence: By the Practice of it we manage our Affairs at the greatest Distance, and with all the Secrecy and Satisfaction imaginable. It is the Messenger of the Thoughts, and the Key to the liberal Arts and Sciences. Speaking, in short, is vocal Thought only. Thinking is nothing more than silent Speech; but Writing is the Image, or Character of them both.

I come now to give such Instructions as are highly requisite for young Practitioners, or rather such, as at present have but little, if any Knowledge of this excellent Art.

The first Thing necessary, therefore, will be to direct him how to hold his Pen, *viz.*

1. Hold you Pen with the *Thumb* and *Two first Fingers* of your *Right Hand*, so as that your Second Finger's End may reach just to the upper Part of the Hollow or Scoop of your Pen; and that your Pen may rest on that Side of your Second Finger, (near the Nail) which is next your first Finger.

2. Your *First Finger's End* must reach just as low as the Top of the Nail of your Second Finger, and lay hold or press on that Part of the Barrel of the Pen, which is next your Second Finger.

3. Your *Thumb* (almost extended straight) must lay hold or press on that Side of the Barrel of the Pen that is next it, and will then reach to right against the Top of the Nail of you first Finger.

4. Your Pen and Hand thus order'd, *Your Pen will be held on the Right Side of it*, (almost under the Barrel) *by the End of your Second Finger near its Nail.*

5. On the *Right Side* (almost on the Back of the Barrel) it will be held by *That Part of your First Finger, which is nearest your Second Finger.*

6. On the *Left Side* (about an Inch and a Quarter from the Point of the *Nib)* it will be held *by the Ball of the End of your Thumb*, traversing slant-wise opposite to the End of your Thumb-Nail: And the *feather'd Part* of your Pen will pass *between the upper and next Joint of your First Finger*; and the Hollow, Scoop, or Opening of your Pen, will be hid from your Sight.

7. The Hollow (or Palm) *of your Hand*, will be almost directly against your Paper.

8. Your *Third Finger* must bear upon your Little Finger, near its End; but it must be brought more inward (or nearer your Left Hand) than your Little Finger.

9. Your *Little Finger* must bear on your Paper with that Joint of it, which is next to its Nail.

10. The *Ball of your Right-Hand* (near your Wrist) must not (nor any Part of your Hand, but the before-mention'd Joint of your Little Finger) touch the Paper.

11. Your

11. Your Pen and Hand ordered according to these Directions; you will find *the Paper and Desk* on which you write, will be *borne on* by nothing else, but the *Nib of your Pen*, the *lowermost Joint of your Little Finger*, that *Part of your Right Arm*, which is between your Wrist and Elbow; and by the *Thumb*, *Fingers*, and *Part of the Arm*, near the Elbow of your *Left-Hand*; on which (and the Seat you sit on) the Weight of your Body should rest.

The Position *of the* Body, Desk, Seat, *and* Book *or* Paper, *when you sit at Writing.*

1. LET the *Heighth* of the *Flat of your Desk*, whereon you lay your Book or Paper, be about *two Foot three Quarters* from the Ground; the *Heighth of your Seat*, *one Foot three Quarters*; Let your *Seats Edge* be distanced from the Edge of the *Desk* (which comes next your Body) *half a Foot.*

2. Let the *Room* for your Knees and Legs to come under your Desk be *one Foot.*

3. Lay your *Book* or *Paper*, on which you write, *straight before you.*

4. Let the *Elbow* of your Right Arm *be distanced* from your Side *about four Inches.*

5. Let your *Body* be (nearly) *upright*, and right against your Book or Paper; and if you suffer any Part of it to touch the Edge of your Desk (which it is best to avoid if you can) let it be but slightly.

6. Let the *Weight of your Body* rest on your Seat and Left Arm; and *hold your Paper* (fast down) on which you Write, with the Thumb and Four Fingers of your Left-Hand.

We shall now proceed to give our young Readers some proper Directions for the Writing those Hands, which, in all probability, may be of most Service to them.

The several Sorts of Hands, now in Use among us, may be divided into two Branches, *viz.* Those of absolute Use for *Business*, and those which are only *Ornamental.* Those of absolute Use are the *Round Hand* and *Italian*, in which, most of the common Affairs of Trade, and the ordinary Business of Life, are written by all *Europeans*; and the *Engrossing* and *Square Text*, in which all the various Business of the Law is generally transacted. The other Hands, *viz.* The *Old English*, the *Roman* and *Italian* Prints, the *German Text*, *&c.* are only made use of by way of Ornament, or for Curiosity, in some particular Cases, and therefore the Writing of them, is not esteem'd of such Necessity, to those who are intended for common Business.

The principal Things to be aim'd at, in order to write any Hand well, are these Two: *First*, To get an exact Idea of a good Letter, which is done by frequent and nice Observation of a correct Copy. The other is, to get such a Command of Hand, as to be able to express with the Pen, that Idea upon the Paper, which is attain'd by constant and careful Practice after the best Examples; the Learner being first inform'd of the most necessary Things to be observ'd, in his Practice of that Hand he intends to be Master of.

In order therefore to his future Improvement, I shall first shew him wherein the Beauty of a masterly Performance principally consists.

1. The essential Properties of a good Piece of Writing are, a due Proportion of Characters throughout the Whole; a just Distance between the Letters themselves, as well as the Words; with a natural Leaning, or Inclination of the Letters one to another;

another; a clean ſmooth Stroke, perform'd with a maſterly Boldneſs and Freedom, without which, the moſt regular Piece is like a dead Corps, whoſe Features, though they may be exact in Symetry, yet want that Spirit, which only can render it an Object both valuable and delightful.

The Proportion of the ſeveral Letters in moſt Hands, are generally regulated by the *o* and *n*, therefore let the making of them be firſt carefully practiſed, and then the other Letters which depend upon them, all which muſt be of the ſame Width and Fulneſs of Stroke as they are of.

Let all Strokes, which are the conſtituent Parts of a Letter (or as ſome call them, the *Body Strokes*,) be made with the full of the Pen, and of the ſame Thickneſs one with another, as near as is conſiſtent with the Nature of the Hand you are Writing.

Let all Strokes, which join the conſtituent Parts of Letters, or the Letters themſelves together, be made with the Right-Hand Corner of the Pen, and as fine as the Hand will admit of; turn not your Pen, neither alter the Poſition of your Hand, but let it move with a ſteady, eaſy Motion, and perform every Letter without Catchings, and convulſive Flutterings.

Let all the Letters, which have not Stems above or below the Line, be even at the Top and Bottom. Let thoſe which have Stems above or below the other Letters, be equal to twice the Height of thoſe without Stems, except the *t*.

Let the Capitals be equal to twice the Height of ſuch Letters as have no Stems.

Let the Diſtance between Words, be double to that between the Letters.

Let the Lines be of ſuch a Diſtance from each other, that the Stems of the Letters may not interfere one with another, to prevent which, they muſt be ſomething more than twice the Length of the little *l* aſunder, which is equal to the Height of the Capital Letters.

In order to make your Hand-Writing legible, uſe ſuch Letters only as are moſt generally known and approv'd of. Never, out of a Vanity of Invention, uſe any Spriggings, or unnatural Curls; neither throw Strokes thro' the Body of the Letters.

To make your Hand-Writing expeditious, you ſhould perform as much of a Word as you can, without taking off your Pen.

That your Writing may appear beautiful, take due Care to make your Fulls and Smalls very ſmooth and clear; make the circular Strokes without Flats or Corners, and the right lin'd Ones without Crookedneſs; keep ſuch a Diſtance between Letter and Letter, that the Whites between them may be as exact as is conſiſtent with Practice, and take the ſame Care with reſpect to the Diſtance of Words and Lines as before directed; for the Beauty of Letters conſiſts in the well adjuſting of their Parts, well performing the Strokes of which they are compoſed, and placing them to the beſt Advantage.

The Round Hand is of moſt general Uſe in Buſineſs. This Hand is compoſed of an Oval and ſtrait Line, its Slope is towards the Right-Hand, making an Angle with the Line of about 58 Degrees, the Thickneſs of the Full or Body Stroke a ninth Part of its Heighth, and its Width, about Two-Thirds of its Heighth, the Diſtance between Letter and Letter, the inward Width of the Letter *n*, but the circular Letters muſt ſtand ſomething cloſer.

The Fundamental Letters of this Hand, are, l, n, o, j, therefore chiefly practiſe them.

The

The Numerical Figures, made uſe of in Accounts, merit a particular Attention and Regard, as no Affairs in common Buſineſs can be tranſacted without them; therefore learn to make them in the moſt graceful Manner.

Figures, that ſtand in Columns in Books of Accounts, ſhould be made large, ſtrong, and upright; but if mix'd with Letters in Writing, let them lean ſomewhat, and leſs ſtrong, but let them be ſomething larger than your Writing.

The *Italian* Hand is of the ſame Nature with the Round Hand, its Slope and fundamental Letters are the ſame, but the Character is wrote much narrower, and the Diſtance between the Letters much greater than in the Round Hand.

The Letters of the Engroſſing Hand, and Square Text, ſtand perpendicular to the Line. The n, and o, are both included in a Square, and conſequently the Width of each from Outſide to Outſide, equal to the Height. The fundamental Letters are j, l, n, o, v.

The *German* Text Letters ſtand likewiſe perpendicular to the Line. The fundamental Letters are i, o, n, l, v. Let the Body Stroke be about the ſeventh Part of the perpendicular Heighth, and the inward Width two Body Strokes or a little more.

'Tis cuſtomary, both in the Square and *German* Text, to embelliſh the Capitals with a Variety of Strokes; there are no Rules to be preſcrib'd in the Execution of them, ſince they are wholly dependant on the Fancy of the Penman; however, he ought to take Care that ſuch additional Strokes be a real Ornament, and not a Blemiſh to the Letter he would endeavour to improve.

Directions for Striking, *otherwiſe called* Command of Hand.

STriking is called *Command of Hand*, becauſe it is perform'd without the leaſt Agitation of the Fingers, or reſting on the Hand or Arm.

Some ſtrike after the *Dutch* Manner, and others after the *French*; and both, if well executed, are beautiful enough, when judiciouſly, and but ſparingly introduc'd.

The *French Command of Hand* is perform'd with the Hollow or Scoop of the Pen, turn'd towards the End of the Middle Finger, and is naturally light, airy and genteel, and moſt agreeable for the *Italian* and ſmall Round Hands.

The *Dutch Command of Hand* is perform'd with the Hollow or Scoop of the Pen, held towards the Ball of the Hand; and is moſt proper for Capitals in the Round Text Hand, becauſe the Fulls fall alike; the Pen being held as in Writing, only the Hand being a little elevated.

The Center of Motion, in ſtriking, is the Shoulder, from whence let your Hand and Arm ſwing together, with a ſprightly Motion, without reſting or touching the Paper, with any Thing but the Pen, which muſt not be turn'd in the Hand while you are making any Stroke.

The ſlower your Motion is, the ſurer it will be; but yet there muſt be ſuch a Boldneſs and Freedom obſerv'd, that the Stroke may be ſmart and clean, without Roughneſs, or any Flatneſs or Corners.

Having thus given the young Practitioner a tranſient Idea of the *Art of Writing*, and laid down ſuch Rules and Directions, as to me ſeem moſt uſeful and neceſſary, I wiſh him all the Succeſs imaginable, and with Pleaſure ſubſcribe myſelf,

His oblig'd humble Servant,

W. R.

a b c d e f g h h i j k l m n o p

q r s ſ ſſ s t tt u v w x x y y z z &c.

Aa. Bb. Ccc. Dd. Ddd. Eee. Fff. Ggg.

Hh. Ii. Jj. Kk. Ll. Mm. Mm. Nn.

Nn. Oo. Ppp. Pp. Qq. Rrr. Rrs. Sſs.

Ttt. Uu. Vv. Ww. Ww. Xx. Yy. Zz.

am, bm, cm, dm, em, fm, gm, hm, im,

km, lm, mm, nm; om, pm, qm, rm, sm,

sm, tm, ttm, um, vm, wm, xm, ym, zm.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

1234567890. 1234567890.

1233445567788990. 1123445566778899.

Affirm not all you hear, nor speak all you know.

Be courteous to all, but familiar with ye Virtuous.

Custom is ye Plague of Wise men & ye Idol of Fools.

Deride not Infirmities, nor insult over Enemies.

Education is that which makes the Man. Eee.

Forget not God in y^r Mirth, nor y^r Self in y^r Anger.

Goodneſs generally leads to universal Esteem.

He never wants Comfort that has Content. Hi.

Idleneſs is the Spring of all manner of Vice. Iji.

Knowledge without Virtue is but learned Ignorance.

Looſe Conversation is an argument of a vain mind.

Many have ſuffer'd by Overtalking few by Silence.

Nothing is commendable that is dishonest Nt.

Of all Poverty that of ye Mind is most deplorable.

Prosperity gains Friends & Adversity tries 'em.

Quarrels are easily begun but difficultly ended.

Recreation shou'd be us'd with Reason & in Time.

Suspect those things which ye Multitude approves.

Trust none too far, nor mistrust any too soon. Tt.

Virtue and Wisdom are above Beauty & Fortune.

Wise men keep their Expences short of their Income.

Your Vice, and not your Poverty, is your Shame.

Zeal for Religion cannot warrant Revenge.

Quickly lay hold on Time while in your Powr. Q.

ABCDEFGHJIKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

Accommodate your minds with commendable Qualifications. Amo-

By committing extravagant actions men come to ruin. Bbmb-

Commonly commendations animate the Jngenious. Ccmnc

Diligent study and application surmount ye greatest difficulties. D

Every morning meditate on the uncertainty of the time to come. E Ee

Famous and commendable is the Art of Writing. F Ffmnoff.

Good education is the foundation of mans happiness. G Ggmng.

Humanity and good nature are the fountains of Friendship. Hhm

Innumerable annoyances & inconveniences accompany Mankind. J

Knowledge and learning are admird but Virtue is belovd. Kkm

Lamentation and mourning are the companions of Vice. Lllmn

Mercy and justice are the genuine ornaments of Princes. Mmnn

Not the abundance of wealth but contentment makes men happy. Nm

Omnipotent immortal and immence is the great Creatour. Oomno

Poverty and shame are the companions of Debauchery & Intemperance. Pp

Quietness most commonly is crown'd with contentment & satisfaction. Ququ

Riches are inconstant, honour is deceitful and beauty is nothing but vanity.

Sinful enjoyments are forerunners of lamentation and mourning. Ssss

The fear of the Lord that is Wisdom and to depart from Evil is Understanding.

Virtue makes great men humble and charitable and poor men contented. Vu

When complements were less in fashion sincerity was more esteem'd. Wnw

Xenophon encouraged learning and commended the learned. Xxpx

Youth is void of thought and experience yet allways leaning to its own weakness.

Zenocrates said that a short pleasure commonly breeds a long repentance. Zz

Aa Bb Cc Dd Eee Fff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll

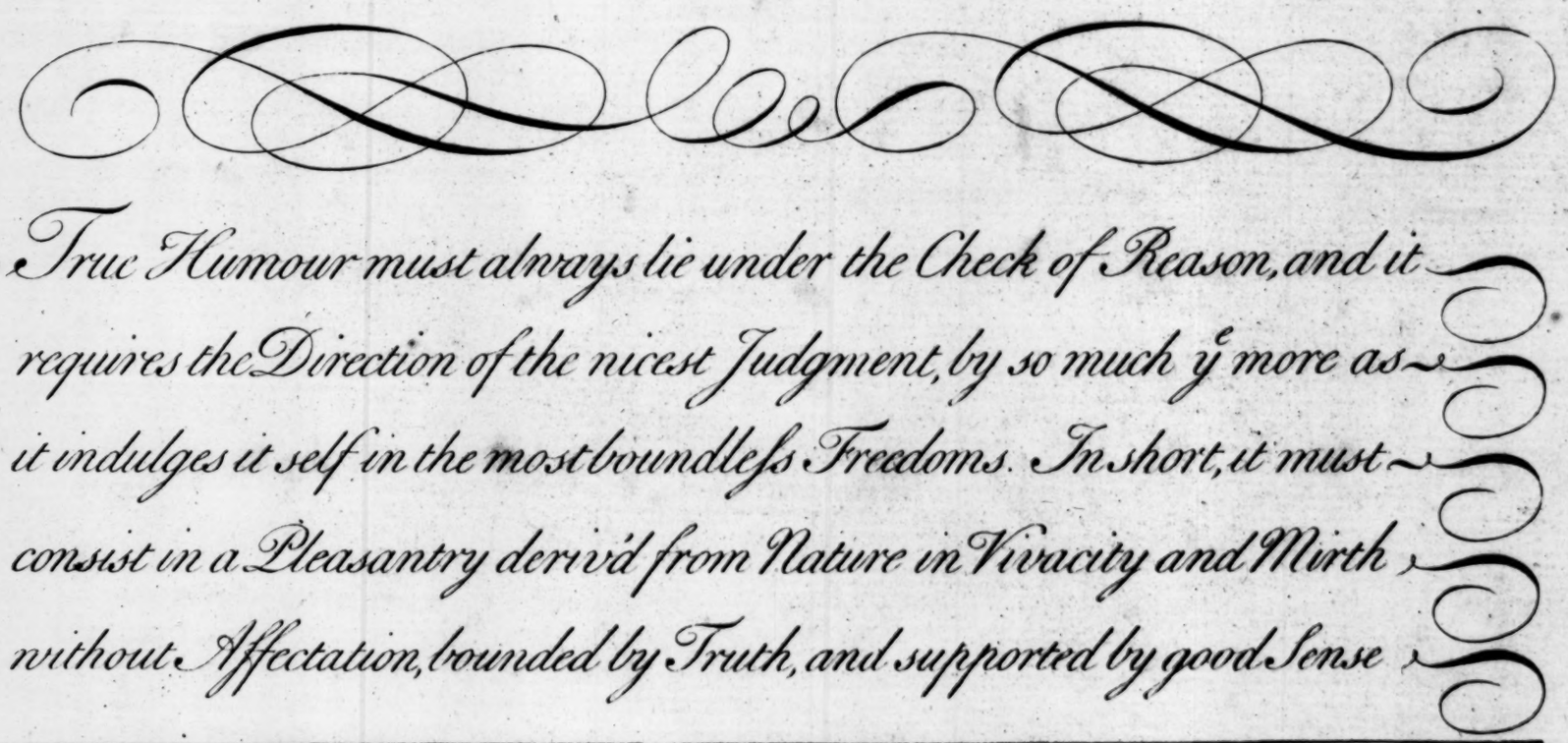
Always put more Confidence in those who have obligd you, than in those you have gratifyd; For the Former are more likely to do you greater kindness than the Latter, having given proof of their Love. Aammbb.

J. Champion Scripsit 1744.

Endeavour to make your Fortune as well as you can, and than be content it is no worse; and if it is not so good as you desire, yet be thankful it is not so bad as it might have been.

Mn Nm Oo Pp Qq Rrr Ss Ttt Vve Uu Ww Xx Yyy Zz.


AAABBCCDDEEFFGGHHIJKKLLMM
NNOOPPQQRRSSTTUVWXXYYZZ


True Humour must always lie under the Check of Reason, and it
requires the Direction of the nicest Judgment, by so much ye more as
it indulges it self in the most boundless Freedoms. In short, it must
consist in a Pleasantry derivd from Nature in Vivacity and Mirth
without Affectation, bounded by Truth, and supported by good Sense

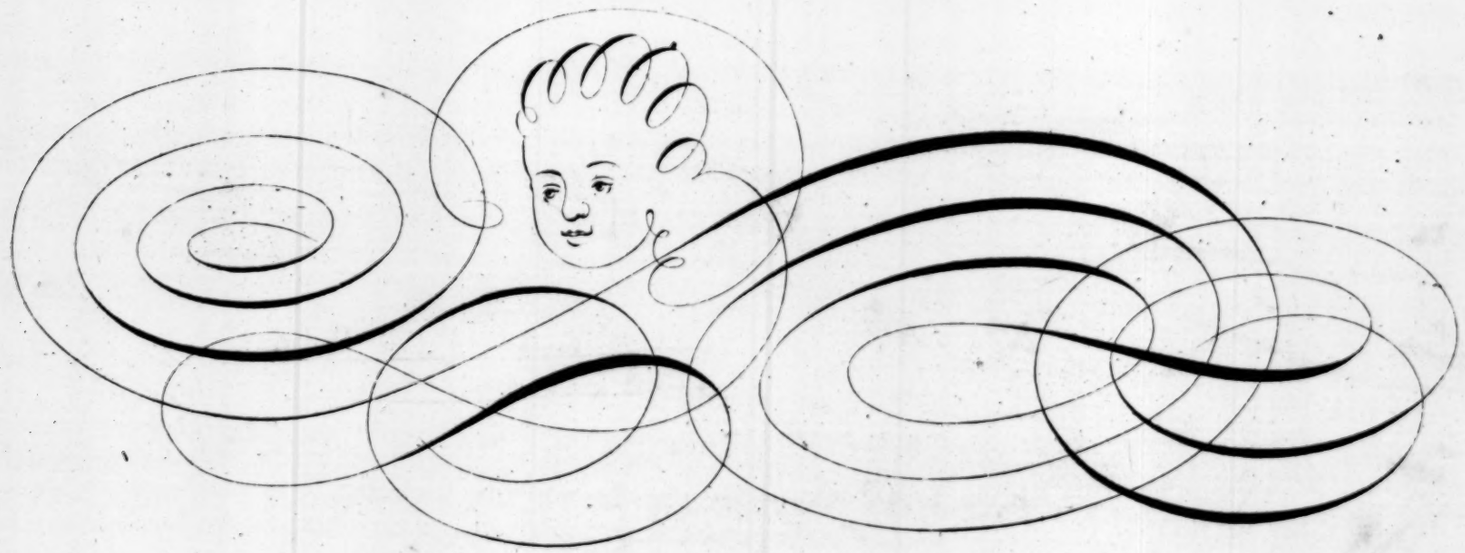
Aristippus, being asked wherein the Learned differed from the Unlearned, said, Send them Naked to Strangers, and you shall see. am.

Leckey 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 Scripsit

Learning is Silver in the Hands of Common People, Gold in those of Noble Descent, but Diamonds in the Hands of Princes. aam.

Knowledge, by Time, advances slow and wise,
Turns ev'ry where its deep-discerning Eyes;
Sees What befel, and What may yet befal;
Concludes from Both, & best provides for All.

If we look back into the Old World, we shall find that all its Vigour was owing to Exercise, Sprightlinefs, and Activity: Luxury & Idlenefs, first debilitated, & impair'd y^e strength of Nature.



Action keeps the Soul in constant Health, but Idleness corrupts, and rusts the Mind; for a Man of great Abilities may by Negligence & Idleness become so mean & despicable, as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and a Burthen to himself.

True Poetry carries its own Conviction along with it, and has native Beauty enough to silence all its Opposers, and dazzle them with over-powering Lustre Like Insects at Night, it spreads a Circle of Day around it, and undesignedly betrays its own Beauty.

Aurelius used to say, he would not part with the little he had learned for all the Gold in the World; and that he had more Glory from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms he had conquered.

Marriage is describ'd as the State capable of the highest Humane Felicity, as an Institution calculated for a constant Scene of as much Delight as our Being is capable of: It is the Foundation of Community, & the chief band of Society: It is, or ought to be, that State of perfect Friendship, in which there are, according to Pythagoras, Two Bodies with but One Soul. Tama

Quickly lay hold on time, while in your Power
Be careful well to Husband ev'ry Hour
Despair of Nothing which you wou'd attain
Unweary'd Diligence your point will gain

Flee Sloth, the Canker of good Men, and Parts,
Of Health of Wealth, of Honour and of Arts.
Such as court Fame must not their senses please,
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

ABCDEFGHIKLM

Aaabbbccddeeffffgghhijjkkllmm

With early Virtue plant thy breast,
The specious Arts of Vice detest.

---

nnoopppqqrrrssttuuvvwwxxyyzzzz.

NOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

Aim at improvement in every line

Business makes a Man respected

Commendation animates the mind

Diligence in youth is commendable

Excess produceth great prodigality

Friendship improves Happiness.

Grandeur is no true Happinefs.abc

Humility adds charms to Beauty

Innocence is ever gay and chearful

Knowledge procures general efsteem

for young and old

Liberty is an invaluable blefsing.bll

Modeft merit finds but few admirers

M E

Nothing is more valuable than Time

Order makes Trifles appear graceful

Praise is grateful to human Nature

Quick resentments often prove fatal.

Recreations if innocent are lawful.

Shame attends unlawful Pleasures

Truth needs no Disguise or Ornament

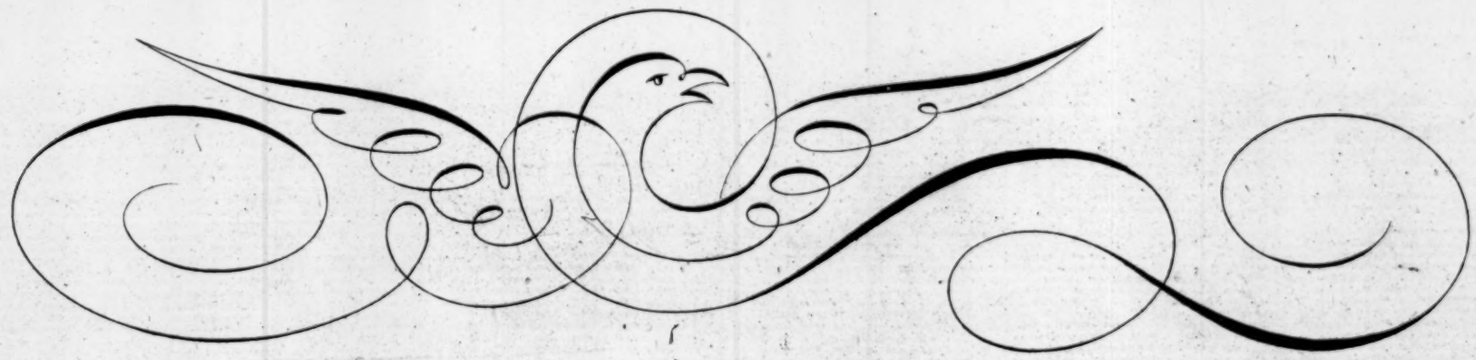
Variety is the Beauty of the World

Wisdom is more valuable than Riches

X. Examples sway more than Precept

Yesterday mispent can't be recall'd. yz

Zeal misapply'd is pious phrenzy



Merit should be for ever placd
In Knowledge Judgment, Wit, & Taste.
For these, 'tis onvn'd, without dispute,
Alone distinguish Man from Brute.

1234567890

Friendship.

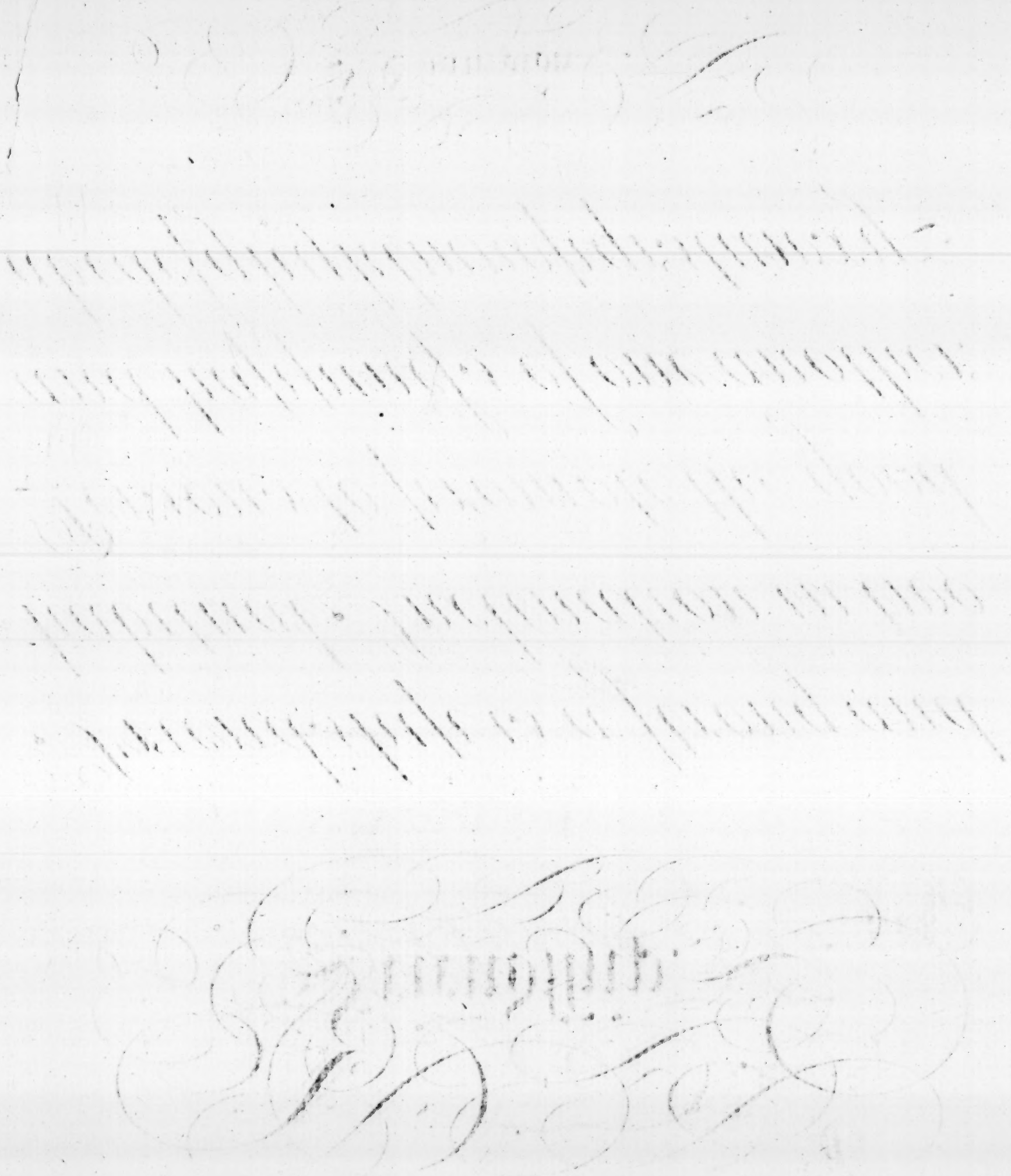
Friendship is a strong and habitual Inclination in two Persons to promote the good and happiness of one another.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvxyz

J. Champion

Scripsit.

John Bickham sculp.



TO
The Author of the
Tragedy of Cato.

The Mind to Virtue is by Verse subdud;
And the true Poet is a Publick Good.
This Britain feels, while, by your Lines inspir'd,
Her Free-born Sons to glorious Thoughts are fir'd.
In Rome had you espous'd the vanquish'd Cause,
Enflam'd her Senate, and upheld her Laws;
Your Manly Scenes had Liberty restor'd,
And giv'n the just Success to Cato's Sword:
O'er Cæsar's Arms your Genius had prevail'd;
And the Muse triumph'd, where ye Patriot fail'd.

Honoured Father

In obedience to your Command, I send these to inform you what Advances I have made in my Writing; I find now by Experience, that to write a bold free hand correctly, requires no small care & application; but this is no Discouragement to me since You have frequently told me that to write a good Hand would be more serviceable to my designs than any other Learning, which if I attain I persuade my self you expect no more from

Your most Dutiful Son

Wm. Pearson

Kensington

10 June 174

J. Champion Scrip.t

John Bickham sculp.

London April 30. 1737

Dear Sister

It was with Pleasure I recieved my Fathers command to Enquire after yo.r health. You had not been many days in the Country before I was deeply sensible of the loss of yo.r Company, yet when I consider how advantageous it may be for your Constitution I can freely deny my self y.e happiness, Pray let us hear how affairs go in the Country, & you may expect in return w.t happens in y.e City from

Yo.r Ever Loving Brother

Benja.n Smalt

The world recompences oftner the appearance of merit than merit itself.

aabbccddeeffffgghhiiykkllmm-

nnoopppqqrrrrsssttuuvwxyyzz

Clark scr.

Abstain from all appearance of Evil. Aa

Brave Spirits promote the publick good. b

Correction betimes prevents many Crimes. cc

Devise not Evil against thy neighbour. d

Esteem him who teacheth thee Wisdom. ee

Fair words are often a cloak for foul actions. f

Glory is a great incitement to worthy actions. g

Humility is the foundation of all Vistue. h

Innumerable Evils accompany mankind. ij

Keep company only with vistuous persons. k

Love not Sleep lest thou come to poverty. l

Make much of time, whilst in your prime. m

Nothing is commendable that is dishonest. n

Of all endowments, Wisdom is the principal. o

Pride most commonly goes before destruction. p

Questions of moment require slow answers. q

Recreations, if innocent, are very lawful. r

Security is often the fore-runner of Calamity. s

Think twice before you determine once. t

Value not your self by other mens opinions. v

Wicked practices discover bad principles. w

Xenophon accounted the wise man happy. x

You soon will improve, if Learning you love. y

Zeal in a good Cause is very commendable. z

Study rather to be good than to be great;
in vertue there is no vanity, worth is the
only wealth; it is goodness, not greatness,
that will do you good & stand in stead. &c

Commend no man to his face, and behind
his back do not discommend him: If you
know any good of him, let others know it;
if any ill tell it to himself. of the dead &
absent if you can, speak well if not say
nothing, accuse none that are not present.

Observe the Ant, for She instructs the Man
And Preaches Labour, gathring all She can
Then brings it to increase her Heap at home
Against the Winter, wch She knows will come;
And when yt comes She creeps abroad no more,
But lies at home and Feasts upon her Store.

Envious Persons are generally ungratefull, mean, proud, impotent, and malicious: they lye under a double misfortune: common calamity & common Blessings fall heavy on them: Nature gives a share in the one, & their ill nature in the other: & so have their own troubles & their neighbours to disturb them


H A B C D E E F F G H H I K K L M M
c. e. e. ee. ee. o. o. oe. a. a. a. q. q. q. g. g.
y. y. gh. gh. d. d. d. dh. dh. dh. o. o. o. i. u. m. m.
m. mm. l. l. ll. ll. ll. b. b. lb. llb. f. f. f. ff. ff. f. ff.
h. h. h. h. k. k. k. k. k. k. k. t. t. t. tt. t. to. n. nto. nlf.
s. s. s. sh. sh. st. st. st. sk. sk. p. p. p. p. p. ph.
u. u. v. v. w. w. v. v. w. w. x. x. y. y. y. y. z. z.
abcdefffghiklmnopqorstuvixyzzt.
N N O P Q Q R R S T U W X Y Z Z

Keep no Company with a Man, who is given to Detraction; to hear him Patiently, and shew a Countenance of Entouragement is to partake of his Guilt, and prompt him to a Continuance in that Vice, which all good Men should shun him for.

It is a frivolous Pleasure to be the Admiration of a gaping Croud but to have the Approbation of a good Man in the Cool Reflections of his Closet, is a Gratifitation worthy an Heroic Spirit: The Applause of the One makes the Head Giddy; but the Attestation of the other makes ye heart glad.

Disdain not your Inferior tho' poor; since he may be your Superior in wisdom and the noble endowments of mind.

Popular applause may blow up and mount upwards the bubble of a vain glorious mind, till it burst in the air, and vanish; but a wise man builds on Virtue

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss

Tt Uu Ww Xx Yy Zz

aaabbccddeeffggfhhi
iijjkkllmmnnnnnoooo
pppqqqrrssssttuuvxyzz
Great sins soon destroy

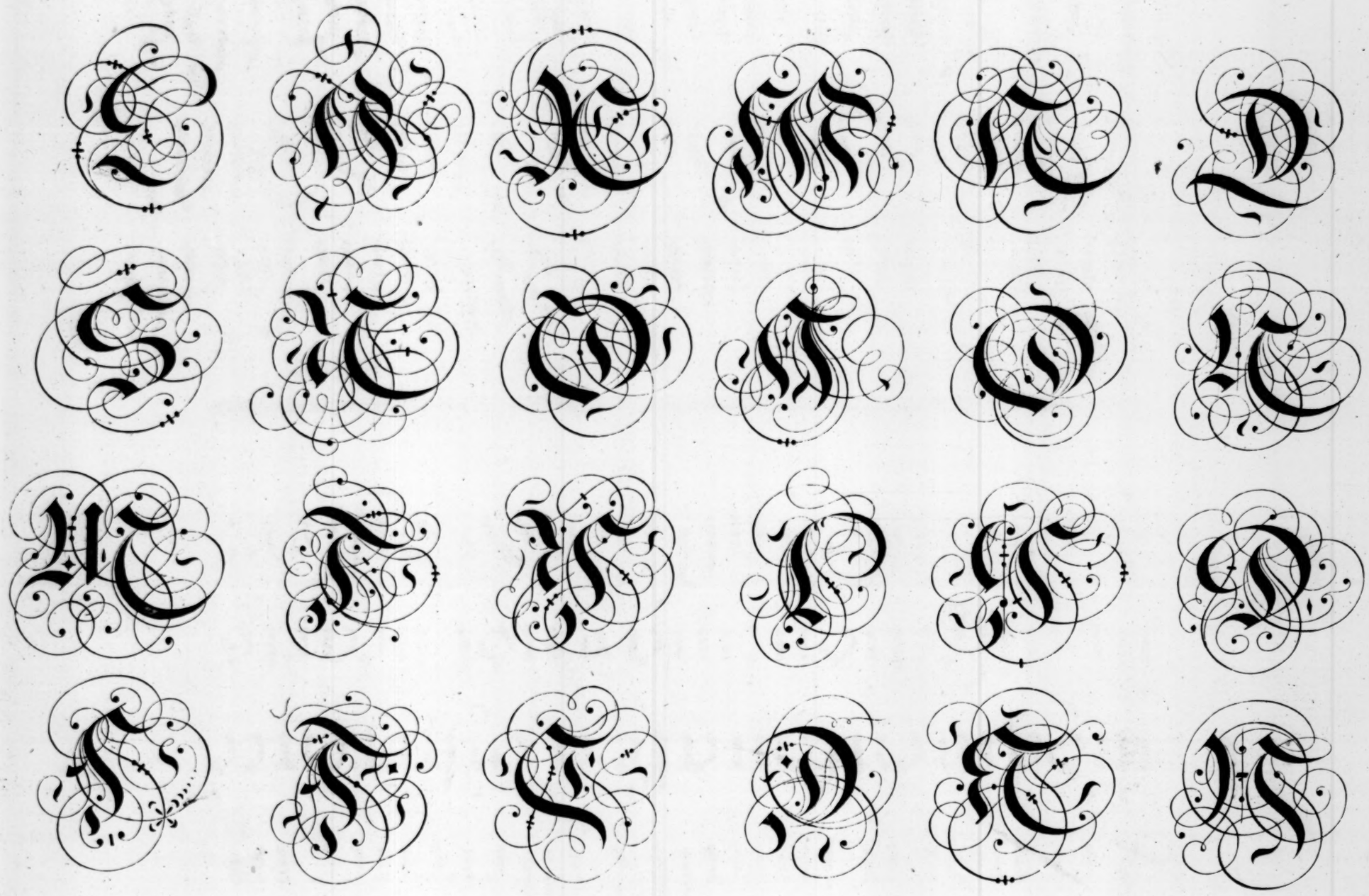
Nothing is dear that is of necessity, things of ordinary use being always reasonable.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

'Tis great Delight to laugh at some Men's Ways;
But a much greater to give Merit Praise.

Whoever thinks a faultless Piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, Nor ever shall be.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



Let not a small difference in judgment, make a difference in affection: may not hearts agree, though heads differ:

This Indenture Witnesseth Between Hath And All Yielding and paying the

Extract from the Copy of a Will.

In the Name of God Amen.

I Nicholas Pelah of the Parish of St. Peter London Ironmonger being of sound mind memory and Understanding do therefore make this my last Will and Testament in manner & form following viz.t **first** and **Principally** I commit my Soul to the Almighty God my Body to the Earth there to be decently buried, according to the Direction of my Executors etc.

Written by J. Champion 25 May, 1744.

Thorowgood Sculp.

Aaaa Bbbb Cccc Dddd Eeee Ffff Gggg Hhhh Iiii Kkkk Llll Mmmm Nnnn Oooo Pppp Qqqq Rrrr Ssss Tttt Vvvv Wwwx Xxxx Yyyy Zzzz &c.

Cuiusq; rei non de gracia nra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nris

solidos et quatuor denarios

solut' fuerint ac in ipsorum virtute sacri nostri patentium tenorem licentiam dedimus ac pro nobis

heredibus et successoribus nris quantum in nobis est pro presentes tenore dimus et licentiam dedimus.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo

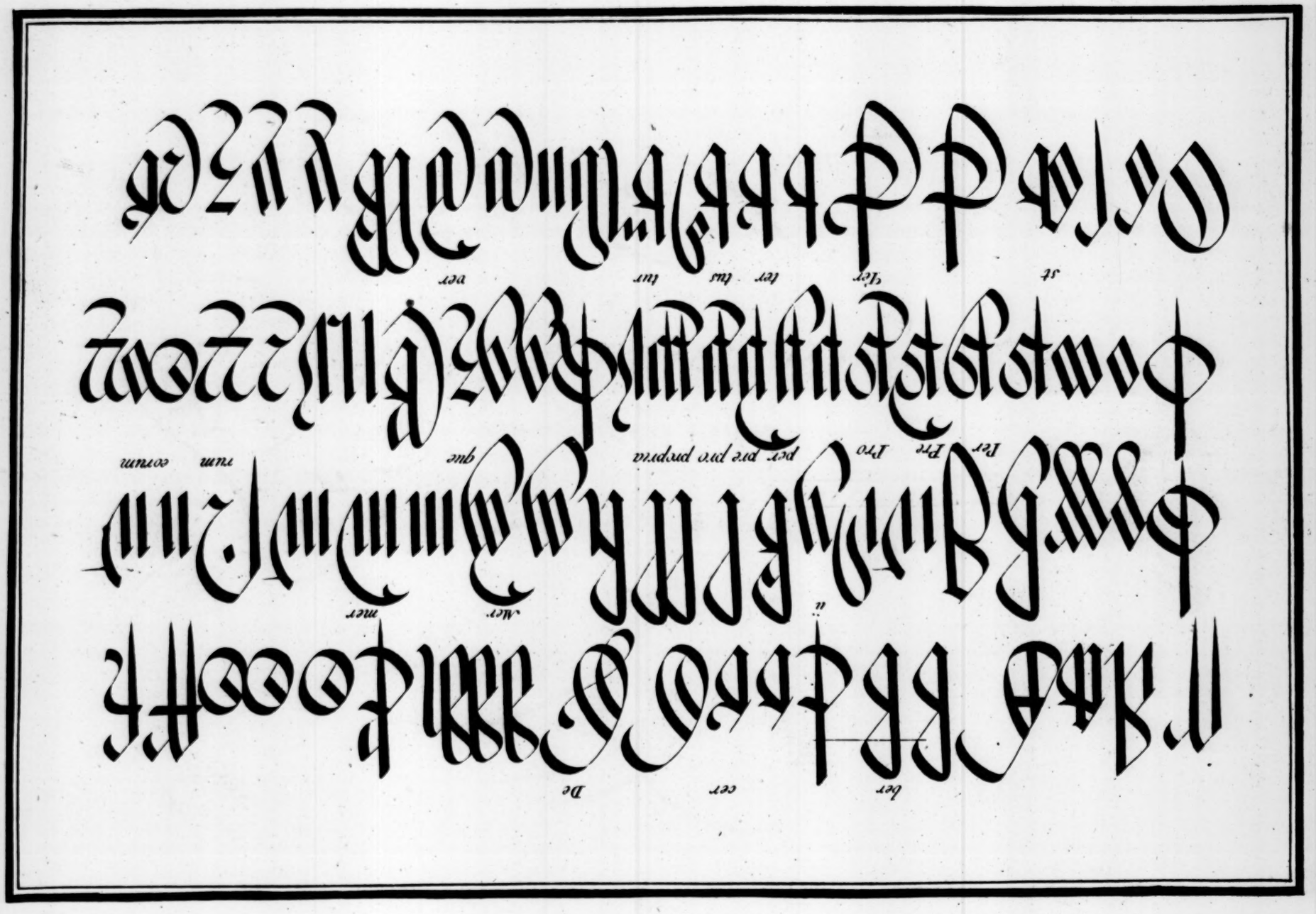
Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz &c

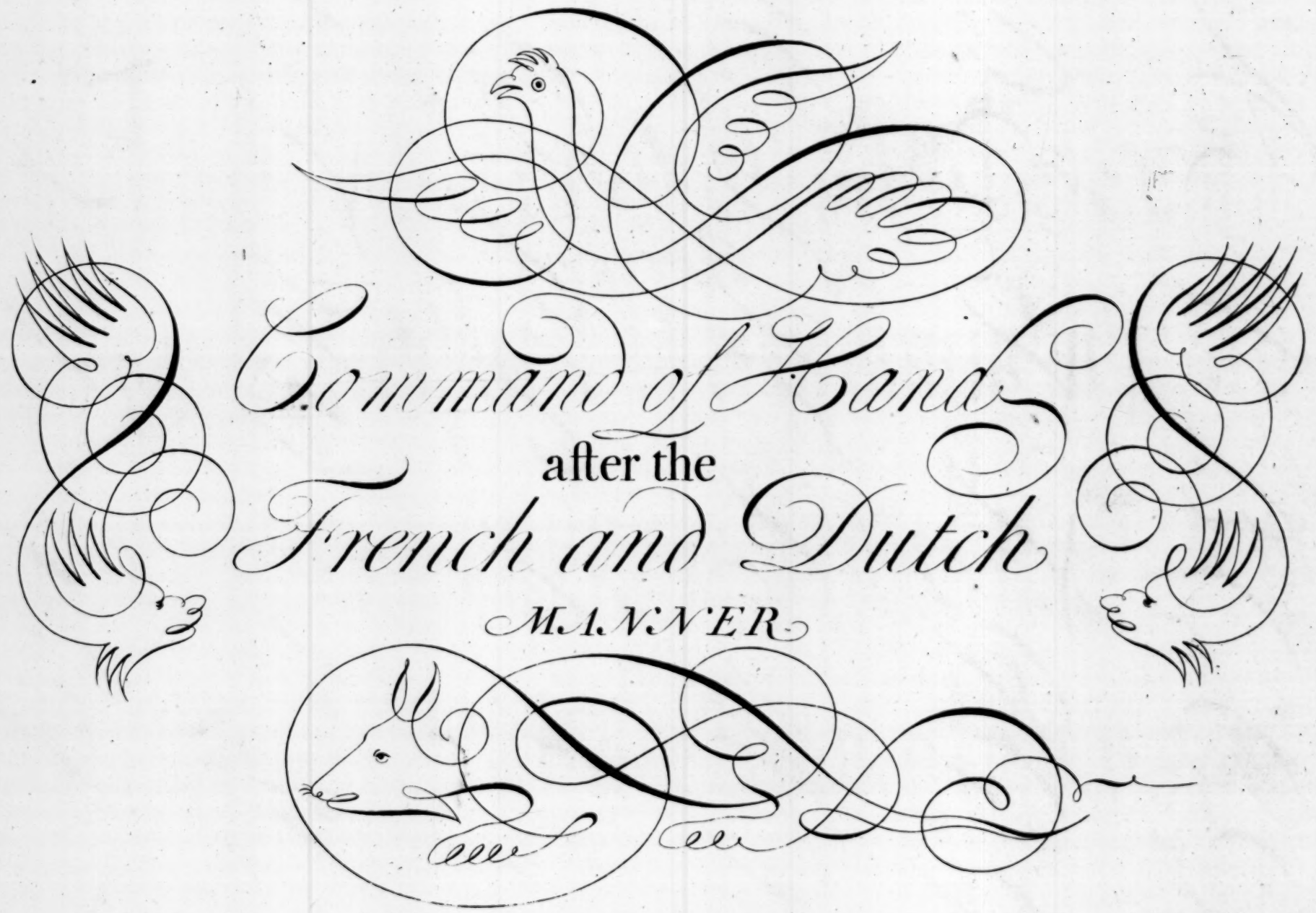
Omnibus ad quos presentes litere nostre pervenerint sa:

lutem Sciatis quod nos pro diversis bonis causis et consider:

ationibus nos ad presens specialiter moventibus de gra:

cia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nris


ber cer De
mer Mer u
Ter Pre Pro per pre pro propria que rum eorum
at Ter ter tus tur per


Command of Hand
after the
French and Dutch
MANNER

AaBbCcD

DeEfFgGg

HhIiKkLlMmN

OoPpPpQqR

SsTtUuVvWwW

WxXxYyZz

A B C D E

F I J K G

H O I K L M

N O P Q R

S T U V W

W X Y Z

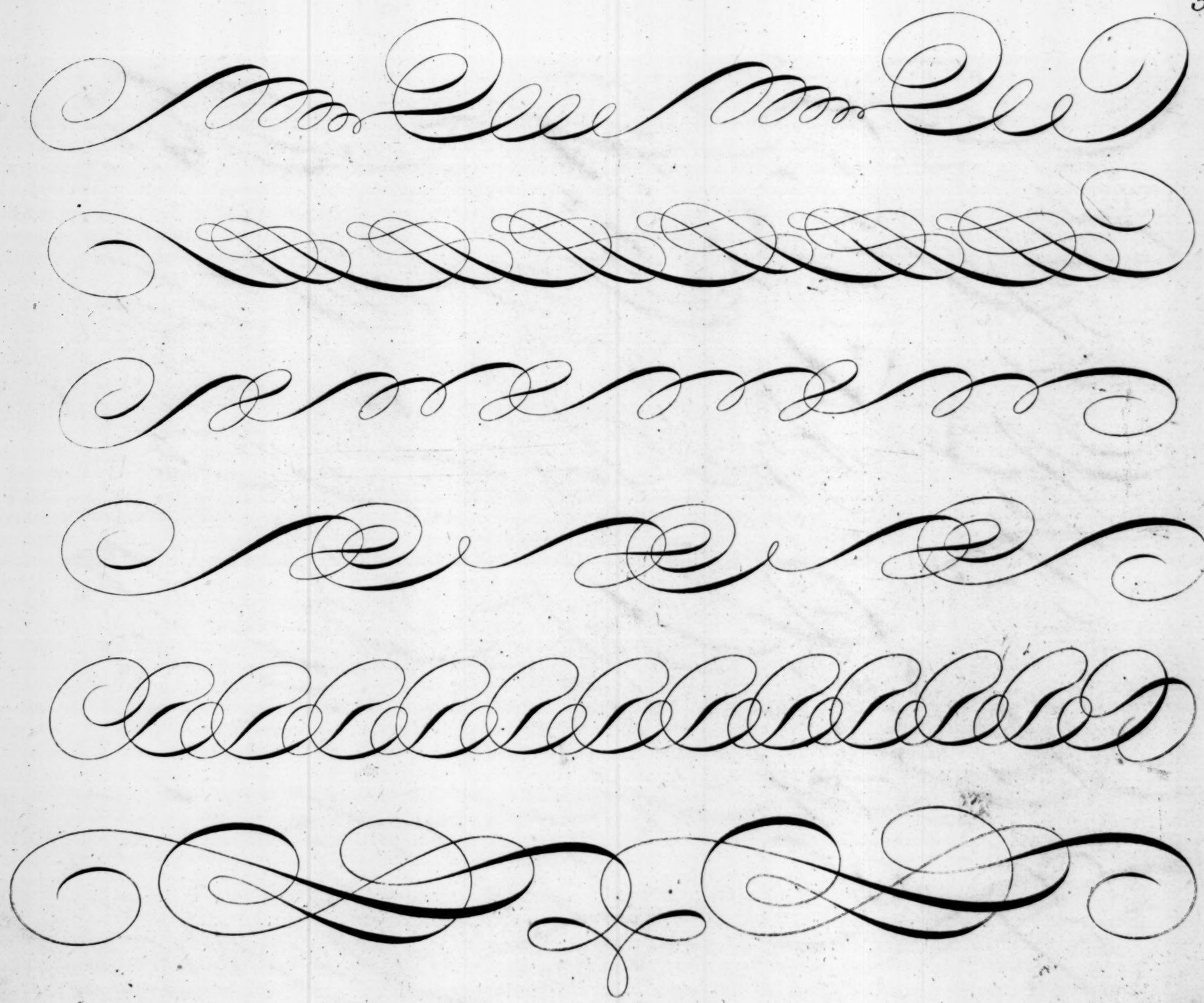
ABBRCD

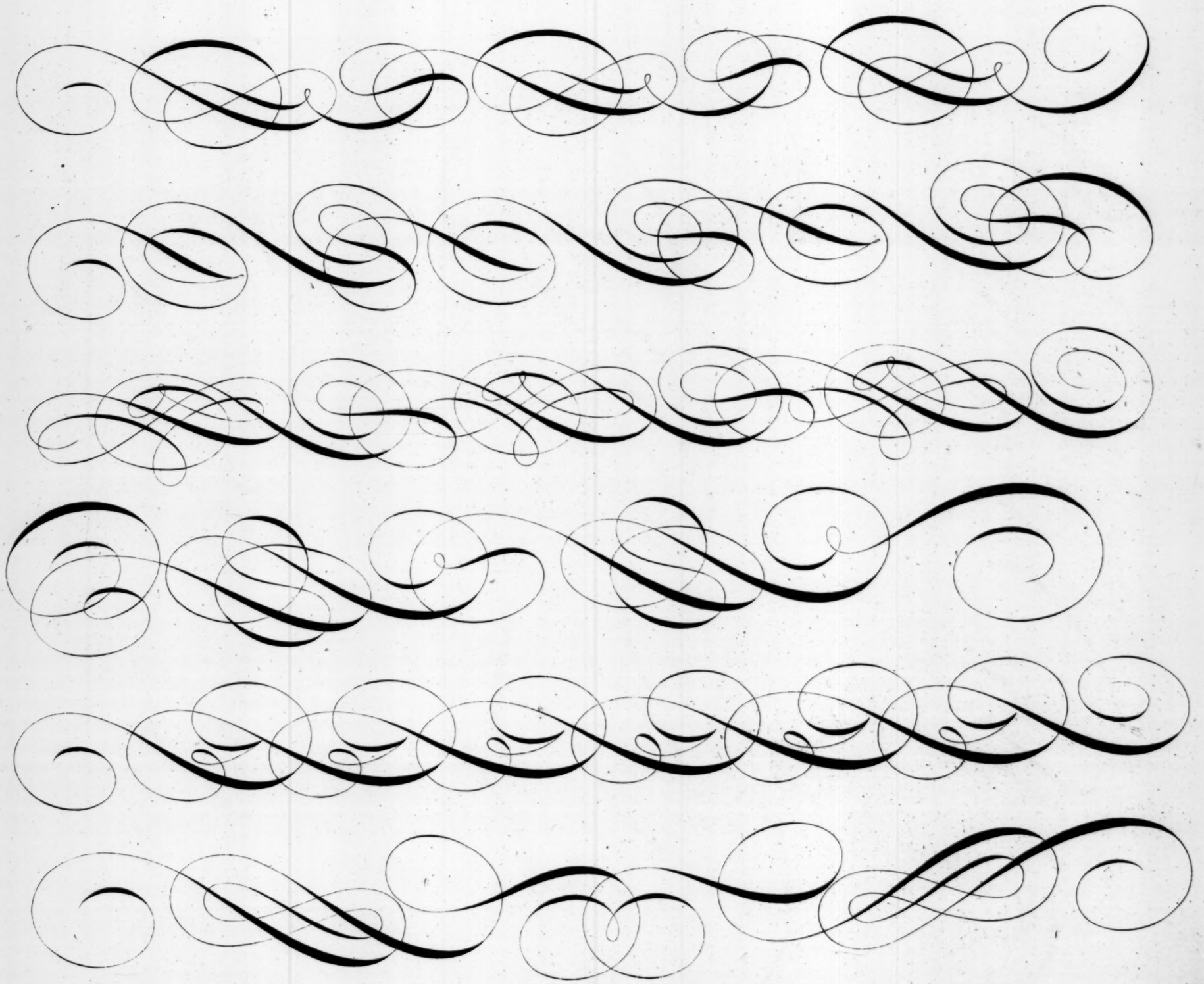
EFGHO G

AB BKD

AB CD EF

IKLMN





Imbert Coll.r

Lo W. Yates

Lo M. W. Rutt

abcdefghijklmnopqrſstvuwxyzctſhſtfiſiflſlffſſ.,;:?!()

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Sſs Tt Vv Uu Ww Xx Yy Zz.

Knowledge ſhall be promoted by frequent exerciſe.

Do Juſtly, love Mercy,

---

abcdefghijklmnopqrſstvuwxyzctſhſtfiſiflſlffſſ:?!

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Sſs Tt Vv Uu Ww Xx Yy Zz.

Prize exquiſite workmanſhip, & be carefully diligent.

The GREEK Alphabet.

Charecter.	Name.		Power.
Α α	Αλφα	*Alpha*	a
Β β ϐ	Βετα	*Beta*	b
Γ γ ϝ	Γάμμα	*Gamma*	g
Δ δ	Δέλτα	*Delta*	d
Ε ε	Εψιλὸν	*Epsilon*	e
Ζ ζ	Ζετα	*Zeta*	z
Η η	Ητα	*Eta*	e
Θ θ ϑ	Θετα	*Theta*	th
Ι ι	Ιωτα	*Iota*	i
Κ κ	Κάππα	*Kappa*	kc
Λ λ	Λάμϐδα	*Lambda*	l
Μ μ	Μῦ	*Mû*	m
Ν ν	Νῦ	*Nû*	n
Ξ ξ	Ξῖ	*Xî*	x
Ο ο	Ομικρον	*Omicron*	o
Π ϖ	Πι	*Pi*	p
Ρ ρ ϱ	Ρῶ	*Ro*	r
Σ σ ς	Σῖγμα	*Sigma*	ſ s
Τ τ	Ταῦ	*Tau*	t

Charecter.	Name.		Power.
Υ υ	Υψιλον	*Ypsilon*	y.u
Φ φ	Φῖ	*Phî*	ph
Χ χ	Χῖ	*Chî*	ch
Ψ ψ	Ψῖ	*Psî*	pſ
Ω ω	Ωμεγα	*Omega*	o

The Numerals.

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
	ι'	κ'	λ'	μ'	ν'	ξ'	ο'	π'	ϟ'
1	α'	ια'	κα'	λα'	μα'	να'	ξα'	οα'	πα'	ϟα'
2	β'	ιβ'	κβ'	λβ'	μβ'	νβ'	ξβ'	οβ'	πβ'	ϟβ'
3	γ'	ιγ'	κγ'	λγ'	μγ'	νγ'	ξγ'	ογ'	πγ'	ϟγ'
4	δ'	ιδ'	κδ'	λδ'	μδ'	νδ'	ξδ'	οδ'	πδ'	ϟδ'
5	ε'	ιε'	κε'	λε'	με'	νε'	ξε'	οε'	πε'	ϟε'
6	ϛ'	ιϛ'	κϛ'	λϛ'	μϛ'	νϛ'	ξϛ'	οϛ'	πϛ'	ϟϛ'
7	ζ'	ιζ'	κζ'	λζ'	μζ'	νζ'	ξζ'	οζ'	πζ'	ϟζ'
8	η'	ιη'	κη'	λη'	μη'	νη'	ξη'	οη'	πη'	ϟη'
9	θ'	ιθ'	κθ'	λθ'	μθ'	νθ'	ξθ'	οθ'	πθ'	ϟθ'
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
	ρ'	σ'	τ'	υ'	φ'	χ'	ψ'	ω'	ϡ	ϡα

Caslon Script

Name	Alphabet	Power
Aleph	א	a.
Beth	ב	b.
Gimel	ג	g.
Daleth	ד	d.
He	ה	h.
Vau	ו	v.
Zain	ז	z.
Hheth	ח	hh.
Teth	ט	t.
Yod	י	y.
Caph	כ	ch.
Caph final	ך	
Lamed	ל	l.
Mem	מ	m.
Mem final	ם	
Nun	נ	n.
Nun final	ן	
Samech	ס	s.
Gnain	ע	gn.
Pe	פ	p.
Pe final	ף	
Tzade	צ	tz.
Tzade final	ץ	
Koph	ק	k.
Resh	ר	r.
Shin	שׁ	Sh.
Sin	שׂ	s.
Tau	ת	t.

	Long			Short			Shorter			Shortest		
The	Kametz	◌ָ	ā	Pathach	◌ַ	ă	Chateph Patach	◌ֲ	ă̆	Patach Genuba	◌ַ	ă̆̆
Hebrew	Tzere	◌ֵ	ē	Segol	◌ֶ	ĕ	Chateph Segol	◌ֱ	ĕ̆	Sheva	◌ְ	ĕ̆̆
Vowels	Hhirec Gadol	◌ִי	ī	Hhirec Katon	◌ִ	ĭ						
are	Hholem	וֹ	ō	Kametz Chatuph	*◌ָ	ŏ	Cateph Kametz	◌ֳ	ŏ̆			
	Shurec	וּ	ū	Kibbutz	◌ֻ	ŭ						

* Sometimes only thus ◌ָ

Pſalm CXVII

הַלְלוּ אֶת־יְהוָה כָּל־גּוֹיִם שַׁבְּחוּהוּ כָּל־הָאֻמִּים׃ כִּי
גָבַר עָלֵינוּ׀ חַסְדּוֹ וֶאֱמֶת־יְהוָה לְעוֹלָם הַלְלוּ־יָהּ׃

the Numerals.

א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	200	300	400

תק	תר	תש	תת	תתק
500	600	700	800	900

Or

ך	ם	ן	ף	ץ
500	600	700	800	900

א̈	ב̈	ג̈
1000	2000	3000

The Numerical Characters of the ROMANS.

Characters.	Value	Characters.	Value.
I	1	CC. or IIC	200
II	2	CCC. or IIIC	300
III	3	CCCC. or IVC	400
IV	4	VC. or D. or IↃ	500
V	5	VIC. or DC. or IↃC	600
VI	6	VIIC. or DCC. or IↃCC	700
VII	7	VIIIC. or DCCC. or IↃCCC	800
VIII	8	IXC. or DCCCC. or IↃCCCC	900
IX	9	M. or CIↃ. or $\bar{\text{I}}$. or ∞	1,000
X	10	IIM. or CIↃCIↃ. or $\bar{\text{II}}$. or ∞∞	2,000
XX	20	VM. or IↃↃ. or $\bar{\text{V}}$	5,000
XXX	30	XM. or CCIↃↃ. or $\bar{\text{X}}$	10,000
XL	40	XXM. or CCIↃↃCCIↃↃ. or $\bar{\text{XX}}$	20,000
L	50	LM. or IↃↃↃ. or $\bar{\text{L}}$	50,000
LX	60	CM. or CCCIↃↃↃ. or $\bar{\text{C}}$	100,000
LXX	70	VCM. or IↃↃↃↃ. or $\bar{\text{D}}$	500,000
LXXX	80	MM. or CCCCIↃↃↃↃ. or $\bar{\text{M}}$	1,000,000
LXXXX	90	CMM. or CCCCCCIↃↃↃↃↃↃ	100,000,000
C	100	MMM	1,000,000,000

Arithmetical Titles

with

Proper Decorations

BY

William Richards.

Numeration

Weights.

TROY.

24 Grains	1 Pennywt.	dwt.s
20 Pennywts.	1 Ounce	Oz.s
12 Ounces	1 Pound	℔.

By Troy-Weight are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Corn, and all Liquors.

APOTHECARIES.

20 Grains	1 Scruple	℈.
3 Scruples	1 Dram	ʒ.
8 Drams	1 Ounce	℥
12 Ounces	1 Pound	℔.

By these Weights, Apothecaries compound their Medicines; but buy & sell their Drugs by Avoirdupoise.

AVOIRDUPOISE.

16 Drams	1 Ounce	Oz.s
16 Ounces	1 Pound	℔.
28 Pounds	1 qr. of a Hund.	qr.s
4 Quarters	1 Hundred	C.
20 Hundred	1 Ton	ton.

This is at present, the common weight of England, by which, Butter, Cheese, & all Groceries &c. are weighed.

Note, One pound Avoirdupoise is equal to 14 Oz. 11 dwts. 15 Grs ½ Troy; and 1 Ounce Troy is equal to 1 Oz. 1 dram, and something above ½, Avoirdupoise.

Measures.

WINE.

2 Pints	1 Quart	Qrt.
4 Quarts	1 Gallon	Gall.
63 Gallons	1 Hogshead	hdd.
2 Hogsheads	1 Pipe	Pipe.
2 Pipes	1 Tun	Tun.

BEER and ALE.

2 Pints	1 Quart	Qrt.
4 Quarts	1 Gallon	Gall.
9 Gallons	1 Firkin	Firk.
2 Firkins	1 Kilderkin	Kild.
2 Kilderkins	1 Barrel	Bar.
3 Barrels	1 Butt	Butt.

Note. 8 Gallons 1 Firkin of Ale.

Measures.

DRY.

8 Pints	1 Gallon	Gall.
2 Gallons	1 Peck	Peck.
4 Pecks	1 Bushel	Bush.
4 Bushels	1 Coom	Coom.
2 Cooms	1 Quarter	q^{rs}
5 Quarters	1 Wey	Wey.
2 Weys	1 Last	Last.

LONG.

3 Barley-Corns	1 Inch	
12 Inches	1 Foot	*1760
3 Feet	1 Yard.*	Yards
5 Yards & ½	1 Pole or Perch	make
40 Poles	1 Furlong	a Mile.
8 Furlongs	1 Mile	

LAND.

40 Square Perches	1 Rood
4 Roods	1 Acre.

Note that a Geometrical Pace is 5 Feet, and that there are 1056 such paces in an English Mile.

CLOTH.

4 Nails	1 Quarter	q^{rs}
4 Quarters	1 Yard	y^{ds}

Note An Ell Flemish is 3 q^{rs} of a Yard. an Ell English is 5.

12	1 Dozen
12 Dozen	1 Small Gross.
12 Small Gross	1 Great.

Time.

60 Seconds	1 Minute	Min.
60 Minutes	1 Hour	Ho^{rs}
24 Hours	1 Day	Da^{s}.
7 Days	1 Week	Weeks.
4 Weeks	1 Month	Mon^{ts}

13 Months 1 Day and 6 Hours	is 1 Julian Year.
52 Weeks & 6 Hours	
365 Days & 6 Hours	
8766 Hours	

But ye exact Solar Year is equal to 365 Days 5 Hours 49 Minutes 4 Seconds & ⅓ And the Lunar Month is equal to 29 Days 12 Hours and 45 Minutes.

Addition

Troy Weight

Avoirdupois Wt

Liquid Measure

Dry Measure

Long Measure

Cloth Measure

Subtraction

Multiplication

& Division

Thank

Reduction

The Rule of Three

Note

Practice

Tare and Trett

Alligation

Loſs and Gain

BARTER

Solution

Exchange.

Simple Interest

Discount

Company

Vulgar Fractions.

Decimal Arithmetic

Extraction of Roots

Mr. James Decours,

London 12 March 1737.

Sr

This acknowledges the favour of Yours of the 5 Instant & assures you of the safe Arrival of the John & Sarah, You may expect Particulars in a Post or two. Be pleas'd to supply the Beazer Mr. Edmund Gibson with what Sums he shall require taking his Receits for the same & Your Bills shall meet with due Honour from

Sr Your humb Servant

Charles Nimo.

Mr. John Williams

London 19th June 1737

Sr

Inclosed is Invoice and Bill of Lading for thirty hhds of Tobacco ship'd on board the Richard and Thomas Capt. Samuel Normanneaux Commr. Also twenty Do. Ship'd on board the Virginia Mercht. Capt. Robt. Morge Commandr. which I hope will arrive safe and to a good Market I have according to Yours of the 2d Inst. drawn on You a Bill for 200 £ str. payb. at Usance to Marmaduke Waterman or Order Exchg. at 37 s 6 d flem. Which I desire You to Honour as usual and You'll very much Oblige

Yo. r humble Servant

Simon Ferrers.

Mr Samuel Newman

Sr

My Master receiv'd yor Letter of the 16 Instant with ye Bill of Exca enclos'd I have ship'd on Board ye Dolphin of Exon James Nix Mr ye Goods you writ for Markt and No as per Margin The Bill of Loading is herein enclos'd & ye Bill of Parcels is under writ my Mr & his partner are both out of Town & therefore I have taken care to please you What you have further Occasion for in our way do but Signify yor Order & it shall be Diligently performd by

S 4 N
N.o 1 to 10

London June 27.o 1737

Yor Most Obedient Servt

J Bunn

Mr. Samuel Simmonds

To

Exon June 16, 1737

The Import of this is to desire you to send per next Opportunity ye following Goods viz 3 Baggs of Galls & 5 Barrels of Indico ye Ballance of my Last Acco. being sixty nine Pound I have herein Enclosid a Bill of Exc. At 10 Days Sight payable by Mr. Sam. Crale Merch. to whom I have given Advice Set your price as low as you can, and When you expect your Mony for this parcel draw your Bill on me, and it shall recieve due Honour from

Yr. Loving Friend

Snell

Bills of Parcels.

The Hon.ble the Lady Ashly

Bought of Simon Pindar.

1738. March 29.

		£	s	d
36 China Plates	at -:3:8 each	£ 6	12	-
18 Dishes Ditto	at -:10:6 D.o	9	9	-
A Tea Table Set compleat		3	18	4
Indian Sprig'd Muslin 1 pes q.t 14 Yards	at -:9:- ⅌ Yd.	6	6	-
Fine Chints 6 pieces	at 3:3:6 ⅌ p.s	19	1	-
30 Indian Fans	at -:2:6 each	3	15	-
	£	49	1	4

Book-Debts.

The Rt. Honourable the Lord Spires Dr.

1738 To Thomas Noise Upholder.

April 5,	A Rich Crimson Damask Bed laced Compleat	£ 75.	15.	–
6,	A Set of Window Curtains & Vallens Ditto	16.	11.	8
May 7,	Chairs 10, with 2 Arm'd Do. Walnut Tree fram'd	34.	12.	6
9,	A fine Carpet, Countezpane, and an Ottezdown Quilt	12.	10.	–
June 6,	A Crimson Velvet Easy Chair, & 2 Stools ditto	13.	7.	6
13,	A Wrought Bed dimitty and Furnituze Compleat	28.	18.	4
		£ 181.	15.	–

In ye Greyhound Capt. Jonas Rowlandson from Holland

James & henry Gaultier

2 Bales q^t.

Rms. qrs.		
5. 19.	Royal	Paper
5. 18.	Demy	Paper
203. 9.	Ordnary	Paper

For the New Dutys.

2. — .	Imperial fine
3. 19.	Second Writing Imperial
5. 18.	Demy fine
27. 13.	Fine Fools Cap.
118 10.	Second Fools Cap.
57. 6.	Ordnary Pott.

O. Sub:	52	10	2
N. Sub:	52	10	2
⅓ Sub:	17	10	—
⅔ Sub:	35	—	—
Impost 90	62	6	8
N. Dut. on Pap^r.	448	3	2
	224	1	7
£	892	1	9
£	44	12	1

Sales of 8 thds Sugar recd.

From Antigua, on Acco.t of Co

1737				
Nov.r 10.	To Entry, Poft & Landwaiters	_	6	_
	To Custom at 3/6 Lefs 5 ℘ Cent. 78	12	19	6
	To petty Charges 2/1 ℘ thd	_	16	8
	To Warehouse 6 w.k at 2/ ℘ w.k	_	12	_
	To Freight 78 C at 4/ ℘ C	15	12	_
	To Primage Dover & Dagenham	_	6	_
	To Brokerage ½ ℘ Cent	_	8	6
	To my Commifsion at 2½ ℘ Cent			
	To Coll. Jn.o Pratt for Nett proceeds			

London 14 Dec

E

t. p the Neptune Capt. Thomas Dawson
oll. John Pratt. Viz.t

1737.
Decr. 12 By Joseph Gower for 8 thds Viz.

8	9	0	18	
4	10	1	2	
6	11	0	18	
5	9	3	23	
1	10	3	14	
7	10	1	5	
3	12	1	14	
2	11	2	26	
Grofs	85	3	8	
Tare	8	—	—	
Nett	77	3	8	at 22/6 ℔ C. ..... 87 . 10 . —

.31 — . 2	
. 2 . 3 . 9	
54 . 5 . 7	
87 . 10 . —	

cem.r 1737

rrors Excepted J. Blake

Dr. Mr. Jonathan

1738			Mill
March 31	To Cost on 20 Pipes White Port p the Jane		760.
April 26	To Dr. on 40 Pipes red p the Swallow		1800.
May 1	To Dr. on 59 Pipes Dr. p the Susannah		2943.
			5504.

Oporto 5 May 1738

Er

n Friends Accounts Co

ll reas	1738			Mill reas
.387	March 31	By our Bill to Jno Jms at 5. 6½ Exch.a		760. 387.
.000	April 26	By Do to Hammond & Comp.a at 5. 6¼		1000. 000.
.613	29	By Do to Will.m Smithson at 5. 6¾		800. 000.
	May 2	By Do to Simon Lupton at 5. 7		943. 613.
	4	By Do to James Bramston at 5. 6½		1000. 000.
	10	By Do to Thomas Hutchins at 5. 6¼		1000. 000.
.000.				5504. 000.

rrors excepted,

Sim.n Troy & Comp.a

Received 6.th May 1737 of Mr. Charles Torriano twenty five pounds in full for the difference of two thousand five hundred pounds Bank Stock

£ 25 „ – „ –

Farmer

Recd. March 28. 1737 of Mr. Constantine Williamson twenty seven pounds fourteen shillings in full for one half Year's Rent of his dwelling House due ye 25th of Xber last.

£ 27 14 :–

p Charles Lockyer

48

Received 27 July 1737 of Mr George Bickham Junr the sum of One hundred Twenty four pounds thirteen shillings & six pence in full of all Accots

£ 124 „ 13 „ 6

Geo Jn. Clark

Received ye 11th of January 1737 of Mr Wentworth Hinton the sum of Sixty nine pounds Eighteen Shillings & Nine pence in part of Accompt

£ 69 „ 18 „ 09

P. & C Snell

London Aug.t 14.th 1737

I Promise to pay to Mr. Jonathan Williamson or Bearer the Sum of Nine Hundred Seventy two Pounds One Month after date value rec.d

£ 972:-:-

F Grove

I Promise to pay to Mr. Stephen Liddington or order on demand nine hundred seventy four pounds eighteen shillings & Six pence value recd

£ 974:18:6

Januar.y 24.th 1737.

F. Goddard

Durham Febru.a 27th 1737

At ten days sight pay to Sr James Bateman Knt & Alderman of ye City of London eight hundred pounds twelve shillings & six pence and pass it to the Account of

To Mr Saul Lowden
Draper In York

Your most humble Servt.
Leonard Colt

Norwich 25th April 1737

At six days sight pay to Mr Jeremiah Simons or Order thirty nine pounds ten Shillings Value recd & place it to Acct. as pr Advice from

To Mr Samuel Jones
Mercht. in London.

Your humble Servant
John Smithson.

Sr

15 Janry 1737

Pray pay to Elias Simpson Esqr or Order my Dividend on £1500 South Sea Stock due at Christmas, and this shall be your Sufficient Warrant

To Charles Lockyer Esqr
Accompt. to ye S. Sea Compa

John Lanneaux

Mr Crouch

Pay to Mr John Turner my Dividend on £1000 Bank Stock due at Michmas, and his Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge from

20 Octob. 1737

Tobias Goldsmith

Mr. Charles Du Bois

Pay Mr. Henry Saunderson my half Years Dividend due at Midsumer last on £2500 India Stock & his receipt shall be your discharge from

London 18 July 1737

Sr Your humble Servant

Richd. Evans

Messrs Norman and Fox

Please to pay to Mr. Thomas Whittingham or Bearer on demand three hundred twenty nine pounds four Shillings & sixpence June 25. 1737

£ 329..4..6

D. Tomlinson

London 26 June 1738 for 500 £ str at 37 s 4 d flem

At Usance pray pay this my second Bill of Exchange my first not being yet paid unto Mr Samuel Rimmenton or Order five hundred pounds str at 37 s 4 d flem. p. £ str. for Value recd of Mr John Jones & put it to Acct of

Your humble Servt

To Mr Simon Vennereaux
Merch. in Rotterdam

R. Wo.

Venice ye 10 January 1738 ₰ 187 : 10 bco at 56 d ½ ₰.

At usance pay this first of Exchange to ye Rt Worp:ll Sr Charles Thorold or Order £ P. ₰ ts one hundred eighty seven & ten gros Bco at fifty six pence half penny ₰ t Exchanged in ourselves & place it as ₰ Advice

To Mr Lawrence Fuller
In London

Jones & Lumley.

Dying 2 Scarlet	2	10	–
Drawing at 8d	–	4	–
Drying	–	4	–
The Sworn Measurer	–	2	–
Measuring Folding & Tacking	–	9	–
Tilleting	–	1	8
Imbailing	–	9	–
Cocquet & Searchers	–	4	–
Boathire Wharfage Porterage & Carman	–	3	6
		5	18	2
	£	49	8	–

London 19 Febry 1737

Errors Excepted Blake

Invoice of 1 Bale containing 6 Long Bays ship'd on board the Bonadventure Cornelius Nutty Command.r bound for Lisbon Consign'd to Mess.rs Aubury & Frome on their proper Acco.t & Risque. Mark'd & Numb.d Viz.

No.		Ells.
	1 Red	100.
	2 Sky	101.
AF	3 Poping	103.
	4 Mazarine	104.
	5 ½ Light, ½ da Copper	104.
	6 ½ Scarlet, ½ White	102.

For 6 Long Bays q.t 614 Ells at 17 ₰ Ell		43 . 9 . 10.
Dying 5 Peices at	1 . 4 . – .	
Whitening ½	– . 7 . – .	
Dying ½ Scarlet	2 . 10	

To the Hon.ble the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies

The humble Petition of Amos Blank

Sheweth

That your Petitioner having been Educated in Writing and Accounts humbly hopes himself Qualified to serve Your Honours abroad

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays Your Honours to Admit him a Writer in one of your Settlements in India in which Station he promises to behave himself with ye utmost Diligence and Fidelity and is ready to give such Security as Your Honours shall require.

And Yo.r Petit.r Shall ever pray

C. Green to Benjamin Brook

THE BLACKBIRD:

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COLLECTION

OF WELL CHOSEN

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HUNTING SONGS and CANTATAS.
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With the Songs in the Duenna, and those sung at the Public Gardens, this Year and last.

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Blackburd
K

CONTENTS.

A.

As

Come

D.